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CHEERING SITUATION TUESDAY.

The Terrible Disease Held in Check
By Prompt Action.

MAY BE STAMPED OUT ENTIRELY.

No Cases Since Monday—Prisoner Was Sunstruck—in Analysis of the Nuuanu Reservoir Water—Mail Wharf May be Used for Quarantine Purposes.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Cases reported yesterday 0
Previously reported 68

Total 68

Deaths previously reported 49

Deaths to midnight 0

Total 49

The cholera situation is improving; no cases have been reported since 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The trouble with the native prisoner, reported yesterday as cholera, turned out to be a case of sunstroke. The radical measures adopted by the Board of Health have done much to stamp out the disease. The work of the sanitary inspectors has been a great help and it is generally believed that the scourge is well in hand and if the natives exercise a little caution, further ravages are not to be feared.

No deaths at the hospital occurred up to midnight; there are eleven patients in the place at present.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

Regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were present President Smith, Ministers Damon, King and Hatch; Drs. Wood, Day and McGrew; Messrs. Hackfeld, Geo. Robertson, Bolte, Giffard, Swanzy, Schmidt, McCandless, Schaefer, Lowrey, Jack Low, Atherton, Scott, J. T. Waterhouse, Kelliopio, Dodge, Ema, Wight, Spalding and others.

President Smith said the following steamers would sail Wednesday: Claudine, for Hilo and Kahului; W. G. Hall, for Kau, and James Macee, for Kausi.

The following persons on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai had been appointed agents of the Board of Health:

Hawaii—Messrs. Hitchcock, Williams, Goodale, Kennedy, Mason and Drs. Williams and Blond.

Maui—Messrs. Andrews, Carter, Chillingworth, Baymond, Baldwin, Bailey and Dr. Armitage.

Kausi—Messrs. S. W. and A. S. Wilcox, Purvis, McBryde, Wolters, Drs. Wolters and Weddick.

The exact situation in Honolulu will be fully outlined to the people of these islands. Exact information as to quarantine regulations for various island steamers at Honolulu will be given. Should it be deemed expedient to add other quarantine regulations after steamers have reached these islands, such may be introduced.

The race course at Kahului, which is surrounded by a high board fence, could be used as a quarantine station. The Kilauea Hou could be used to dispose of supplies from the Claudine.

With respect to Hawaii any one port is to be used. President Smith thought Hilo would be the best.

The Hall would be given instructions to anchor off Punaluu until hearing from Hilo with respect to further movements.

It was thought that passengers and freight could be transferred from the Likelihi to the Claudine without any danger. Both had fulfilled quarantine regulations.

President Smith said that the committee of citizens was doing good work in the city. More and more complete organization was being effected day by day.

Three cases of cholera had been reported by the inspectors. It is probable they might not have been reported had not the inspectors been appointed.

Chemist J. T. Crawley was called upon to make report of analyses of water taken from Nuuanu stream after the heavy rains of Friday.

Following analyses of water taken from Nuuanu stream September 8th. No. 1 was taken from bridge on Nuuanu street; No. 2, opposite St. Louis College; and No. 3 from King street bridge.

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
Total solids, grains per gallon 9.0 13.0
Chlorine 1.6 3.6 10.0
Free ammonia, pts per million 148 .126 .026
Albuminoid Ammonia 156 174 .234

This water was collected after the heavy rains of last week, when the stream was running full and free.

The amount of organic matter is too great, and shows, even at best, that the water should never be used for domestic purposes.

The excess of albuminoid ammonia in Nos. 2 and 3 over that found in No. 1 shows that the stream is receiving sewage in its course and becoming polluted thereby.

W. M. Giffard said the trustees of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company had held a meeting and had decided to put before the Board the matter of using the Pacific Mall as a quarantine wharf. There were many reasons why this in preference to any other should be used for that purpose. Several suggestions were off-mentioned regarding preparation of wharf and equipment of same for use. A very small expense would be entailed and a great deal of inconvenience saved.

Dr. Wood thought the plan was a very good one. He foresees danger from the water of the harbor. Stevedores quarantined on the wharf to do the work might take it in their heads to plunge into the water.

The matter of using the Pacific Mall wharf for the purpose stated was referred to the quarantine committee.

J. B. Atherton said there were two sailing vessels due from the Coast with provisions. The quicker the plan proposed was adopted the better.

W. M. Giffard said orders had been sent by the Australia to have that steamer return to Honolulu as quickly as possible. She would bring from 1500 to 1700 tons of planters' supplies. It was necessary that these goods be quarantined. Would have to trust to the common sense of people on the other islands to receive such freight.

C. L. Wright was afraid of the voluntary pollution of the harbor by way of water closets along the water's edge. He referred especially to closets on various vessels in port. He had taken the precaution of doing away with these on the vessels belonging to the Wilder Steamship Company.

Rufus Spalding wanted to know if Dr. Howard had returned from Kaneohe. He was answered to the effect that nothing had been heard of him since the time he left Monday afternoon.

Mr. Spalding said he was of the opinion a great many of the deaths which had occurred were due to sheer fright. He had been through epidemics of cholera and knew whereof he spoke.

There being no more business to come before the Board adjourned until 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, was taken.

THE SECRET PLACE OF THE MOST HIGH

[10 BISHOP WILLIS.]

The Lord is in His holy place
In all things near and far;
Shekinah of the snow flakes, He,
And glory of the star,
And secret of the April land
That stirs the field to flowers,
Whose little tapers rise
To hold Him through the hours.

He hides Himself within the love
Of those whom we love best;
The smiles and tones that make our homes
Are shrouded by Him possessed.
He tents within the lonely heart
And shepherds every thought;
We find Him not by seeking long,
We lose Him not, unsought.

Our art may build its holy place,
Our feet on Sinai stand;
But Holiest of Holies knows
No mead, no touch of hand;
The listening soul makes Sinai still
Wherever we may be;
And in the vow, "Thy will be done,"
Lies all Gethsemane.

MEDICATED CHOLERA BELTS.

Eminent Physicians Declare Efficacious Results in Wearing Them.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in the window of Tregloan, the tailor, a medicated belt called "A Cholera Preventative." Will you kindly insert a few remarks of mine concerning the wearing of such. In those countries which the disease hails from—having lived there I can speak with a certain amount of confidence. The general feeling of the Europeans there, that is, they are not liable to stomach ache or complaints, as long as they wear them, and keep that portion of their body warm. Consequently no one ever thinks of going without such protection. (I may here mention that Stanley, the African explorer, recommends all who travel in unhealthy countries, never to be without such, and never to take it off.) I have had one for years myself and can speak highly in its favor. I know it stimulates and regulates the bowels and does away with constipation. I knew a gentleman in India who cured himself of yellow jaundice by simply pulverizing madder root into a pulp and laying it on his stomach and then putting his belt over it. It is an acknowledgement by many of the most eminent physicians that outward applications are not so injurious as the internal, which too often injure parts not affected; (this is no hydra.)

Another reason why I would recommend the wearing of Lowi protectors is the protection of the kidneys, if nothing else, for thousands have paid the penalty of a chill to the kidneys. Of medicating the belt I know nothing of, but I don't see why such should not be possible, when such a sickly illness as jaundice can be cured by the same method. For myself I strongly recommend every one to wear stomach protectors. You will find a hymn to man and woman.

"A TRAVELEER."

In a recent letter to the manufacturers, Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says:

"It may be pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Congb Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup, Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, pain in the side and chest; and Chamberlain's Cholera, Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale here, by all dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & CO. agents for H. I.

GOOD WORK OF INSPECTORS.

Epidemic Well in Hand and Thought to Have Run Its Course.

TWO CASES, AND NO DEATHS.

Portuguese Colony on Punchbowl Street Attacked—Board of Health Holds no Meeting Yesterday—Rations Issued by Relief Society—Experiences Noted.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Cases reported yesterday 2

Previously reported 69

Total 71

Deaths previously reported 52

Deaths to midnight 0

Total 52

As was expected the vigorous campaign inaugurated by the house to house inspection is bearing good results. The situation yesterday and up to midnight last night is very encouraging. Only two cases were reported yesterday, both being Portuguese from Punchbowl street in the vicinity of the Mormon church. Considerable apprehension was caused by these cases on account of the great number of Portuguese in the locality mentioned. Luckily the cases were found in good time and hopes are entertained for the recovery of the patients.

Following were the cases for yesterday:

MANUEL CABRAL, Portuguese lad four years old; resident of Punchbowl street; taken sick at 7 a.m.; reported at 8:30 a.m.; son of Antonio Cabral.

ANTONIO CABRAL, Portuguese; resident of Punchbowl street; taken sick in the morning; reported at 11 a.m.; father of Manuel Cabral.

Henry Kukona, the prisoner who was removed from Oahu jail to the cholera hospital Tuesday afternoon, died yesterday morning at 7:15 o'clock. He had sunstroke and not cholera as reported.

NO MEETING OF HEALTH BOARD.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. President Smith and physicians were out superintending fumigating operations on the island steamers which left port for Hawaii, Maui and Kausi respectively.

HOUSES TO BE NUMBERED.

T. E. Cook and C. V. E. Dove have volunteered their services in the work of mapping out the houses in the city and numbering the same. Work was commenced yesterday and will be pushed until finished in two or three days. Each house in the city will be numbered. As soon as a report is turned in, health or police officers will simply refer to the map and go directly to the place indicated. A great amount of time will be saved by this method.

DIVISION OF THE CITY.

Final arrangements were made by the Hawaiian Relief Committee yesterday for division of the city into districts for the more efficient distribution of rations to the needy Hawaiians. Depots were arranged for in various districts. Over each of these will preside an agent appointed by the society. The names of all the needy Hawaiians will be taken and the food distributed to them instead of requiring them to come to the central depot.

Tickets signed by the agents and countersigned by one of the executive officers will be given to the heads of the different families. In this way it is assured there will be but one call from each family.

JOKES ON THE HEALTH BOARD.

There was consternation, chagrin, a tired feeling and several other symptoms among certain people at the Board of Health office yesterday morning.

Tuesday night Walter Dillingham reported to headquarters that there was a dead cow in the vicinity of Makiki reservoir.

Yesterday morning some one whose English it was difficult to understand, telephoned to the Board of Health office the following words: "Cow died last night." The person who took the message thought the report was, "Cholera; died last night."

Two doctors and the ambulance were dispatched to the place post haste. They were so disgusted at what they saw that they came home, each in a different direction.

Day after day ladies at the depot of the Hawaiian Relief Society come upon experiences, some of which are sad enough to move the stoutest heart.

A tall, slouching native man called at the ticket window close on to noon yesterday. He was asked if he desired a meal ticket. "No," said he. "Have you no place where I can eat?"

This proceeding of the man was thought to be rather queer. Answer was made him that food was delivered to those who were in need, but there was no place furnished for people to eat their meals. The native walked away. In the course of half an hour or so he returned, looking very sad.

He had been walking about gazing in at the windows and acting altogether as a man in a very uncertain state of mind. He went up to the ticket window, and, laying one hand upon the sill, looked up into the face of the lady on duty.

Something in the appearance of the man struck her very forcibly.

She asked him if he desired anything.

His answer came quickly, and with it an explanation of his situation.

He was the husband of one of the cholera patients in the hospital. His child was there also.

He had just come from the hospital, where he had been told that his wife was in a very weak condition.

He could not bear to return to his home in Kapalama, where everything was bleak and bare, and where no smiling face appeared to greet him on his homecoming.

That was the reason he had asked if there wasn't a place where he could eat.

He took the ticket which was offered him and walked slowly away.

"A TRAVELEER."

Another reason why I would recommend the wearing of Lowi protectors is the protection of the kidneys, if nothing else, for thousands have paid the penalty of a chill to the kidneys. Of medicating the belt I know nothing of, but I don't see why such should not be possible, when such a sickly illness as jaundice can be cured by the same method. For myself I strongly recommend every one to wear stomach protectors. You will find a hymn to man and woman.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN TONGA.

Conclusion of an Able and Interesting Article by Prof. Alexander.

WORK OF ONE BASIL THOMSON.

Voyage from Fiji and Singing of "Home, Sweet Home"—Characteristics of Omaia-Kava Ceremony—Opening of Parliament—The Treasury Key Lost.

Some time ago there appeared in the columns of this paper an interesting article on "Politics in Tonga," by Professor W. D. Alexander, which was read before a meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society. Many allusions are made in it to Hawaii and customs in vogue in the islands of earlier days. Following is the conclusion of the article:

The Voyage From Fiji.

As before stated, Mr. Basil Thomson was sent by Sir John Thurston, High Commissioner of Western Polynesia, to be adviser of the Tongan chiefs with a seat in their Privy Council, in August, 1890.

The exiled Wesleysans who had been sent from the island of Koro, and loaded with presents by the sympathizing Fijians, sailed August 16th on the steamer Pukaki for their native Tonga. It was an exciting scene. As the little steamer, dressed with numerous flags, swung off amid deafening cheers given by the crowd on shore, she fired a salute. "As the echoes of the last discharge died away, the voices of the exiles were heard singing, 'Home, Sweet Home,' in their own language, and they continued singing until they had passed through the white line of breakers, and the figures on the shore had melted away in a cloud of white draperies."

On arriving in Tonga, however, they were not received with any great demonstration of enthusiasm, and Mr. Thomson found the state of affairs far from satisfactory. Not a penny of tax had been paid, and the people had been told by Baker's friends that his removal and the sending of Mr. Thomson were intended to prepare the way for annexation to England, the standing bugbear of every Tongan. The new Cabinet were accused of being willing to sell their country to England.

The Tongan Cabinet.

As to the personnel of the Cabinet, no change had been made in the Department of Finance, except the appointment of Mr. Campbell as assistant to do the work of the Minister, Junia Mafileo. The Premier, George Tukuaho, one of the ablest young chiefs of Tonga, was a lineal descendant of the ancient Tui Kanakabula, or civil heads of Tonga, an office similar to that of the so-called Tycoon, or Shogun of Japan. His father, Tungi Kubu, the energetic Minister of Police, a chief of the first rank, with his uncle Sateki, Auditor General, were also members of the Council.

The highest personage in the Kingdom, next to the King, by birth was Fatafehi, the lineal descendant of the ancient Tui Tonga or spiritual and semi divine head of Tonga. Even now it is taboo for any commoner to eat in his presence. He had married the King's granddaughter, and his son has since become King of Tonga.

"Although hedged by divinity, Fatafehi bears his honors with great ease and good humor." His tact and eloquence were of the greatest service to the Administration.

The Clerk of the Privy Council, one Matsaka, was invaluable as a first-class shorthand reporter, and expert detective, and a trustworthy confidant.

The claims against the Government amounted to something over £8000, besides arrears of pay amounting to £8000, and, to meet these claims, there was £2000 in the treasury.

How the Key of the Treasury was Lost.

The pay of the civil servants had been fixed on the supposition that they should have time for the cultivation of their food-gardens. The clerks had to attend their offices on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, but were free on all other days of the week. The Minister of Finance was an expert at fishing with a hand net on the reef. Now it was his belief that his duty as Minister of Finance began and ended with the custody of the key of the safe, which was hung by a cord around his neck. One day, after a wonderful feat of agility in bagging a shoal of little fish, he felt at his neck for the precious key, and for hours he searched for it in vain; and again, at low tide, made a farther unavailing search with his servants. A week passed, during which the Minister of Finance daily scoured the reef at low tide, and the Premier's office was ransacked for a duplicate. Matters began to look serious. A month's salaries were due, and the creditors of the Government were becoming importunate. At last, in the corner of a drawer, a rusty key was found which, when oiled and cleaned, proved to be the duplicate.

The treasury was reopened and the news spread among the hungry creditors, who found a continuous stream to and from the building for two days before their claims could be satisfied. Mr. Thomson elsewhere states that "In the king's palace there is a throne room furnished like an Australian parlor, with Kidderminster carpets, ornamental ornaments under glass shades, and crewel work mats on the tables, while in a bare room on the ground floor the king sleeps on his mat spread on the boards, and eats his yams from a single plate. A cabinet minister may be seen sitting on the floor of his well furnished office eating his mid-day meal from a large dish with his fingers."

The Voyage to Lifuka.

To return to the Cabinet. After fully discussing the situation, it was decided that Tukuaho, Fatafehi and

Mr. Thomson should visit the aged in Haapai, while Kubu and Sateki should make an electioneering tour through the out-lying groups of Vavau and the two Niusas to hold meetings and explain the state of affairs to the people.

On the 27th of August Fatafehi's schooner, the Malokula, was declared ready for sea and they embarked. "The vessel was crowded with old women, whose prostrate bodies made the traverse of the deck at night impossible."

Passing the active volcano of Tofua, which strongly resembles Stromboli, they anchored the next day at Lifuka, a low coral island covered with grass and cocoanut palms to the water's edge.

The Kava Ceremony.

On landing, they sent their Mata'ulu or master of ceremonies with some Kava roots to announce their arrival. As in Fiji and Samoa, so in Tonga Kava drinking is a solemn ceremony of state, with its strict rules of etiquette, which have been handed down unchanged for centuries. A mat was then spread under the shade of some large trees and the Kava ring was formed, a large ellipse, with the king at one end and the great Kava bowl at the other. Fatafehi and Thomson were seated on the king's left, while other chiefs and Mata'ulu took their places according to their rank, and the "ignoble vulgus" sat outside at the farther end of the ellipse. Meanwhile, the Kava was pounded on a flat stone instead of being chewed by women as formerly. During the ceremony not a word was spoken except the stereotyped formulae shouted back and forth between the master of ceremonies and the Kava makers, which have remained unchanged since Mariner's time.

The Opening of Parliament.

At length all was ready for parliament. The code was drafted, the new uniforme had come from Sydney, and the wharf was piled high with sacks of provisions and cases of liquor for the parliamentary restaurant, which is an important institution in Tonga. The opening ceremonies were similar to but less picturesque than those of Hawaii. "On the dais was the King's gilt chair, and beside it the royal crown, the heaviest in the world, reclined upon its cushion, supported by a three-legged table. This crown was bought by Premier Baker from some merchants in Sydney, and but for the verdigris in the flutings, might well pass for gold." There was a band and a guard of honor at the entrance, and the presence of the British High Commissioner and of the officers of H. B. M.'s S. Cordeira added distinction to the scene within.

When the first notes of the Tongan National Anthem were heard, all rose, and the old King, plainly clad and erect for all his ninety years, strode in, looking "every inch a King." The speech from the throne was read by his great-grandson, who has since succeeded him.

The Tongan parliament is unicameral, the Nobles sitting on the one side and the Commons on the other, numbering sixty-eight in all, including the Cabinet, who have seats *ex officio* among the Nobles. On the whole, a high degree of decorum was maintained, the commoners being still very much in awe of their hereditary chiefs.

Parliamentary Bash.

Near the parliament house stood a long, white building (the counterpart of Airon hall), within which two long tables (one for the Lords and the other for the Commons) were set at noon each day, with the fat of the land. "The lords were allowed a glass of sherry and a glass of beer each; the Cabinet Ministers half a tumbler of rum in addition; the commoners had to content themselves with beer only." A bevy of twenty Tongan damsels officiated as waitresses.

During the session the friends of Havae, a chief of Haapai, applied for leave of absence for him, and it was "whispered that his illness was unbearable; that leprosy, the scourge of the Pacific, had seized him." The request was granted, and Mr. Thomson improved the occasion by urging "the necessity of isolating infected persons in order to check the alarming increase of the disease."

Farewell Scene.

Here Thomson explained how Mr. Baker had spent government money on cab hire in Auckland and on strong liquors. Mr. Watkin, the ally of Mr. Baker and head of the Tongan State Church Conference, had been making incendiary speeches in Vavau. Accordingly, he was given a warning letter from the British High Commissioner, and informed that he would be held responsible for the actions of his subordinates.

Philately as a Source of Revenue.

As the taxes came in slowly, Mr. Thomson resorted to a trick for raising the wind which he confesses with proper shame. He decided to change the Tongan postage stamps. The change was affected for £40, while the sale of their old stamps, thus enhanced in value, brought in some £200 or more.

Other nations greater than Tonga have tried this expedient, but Mr. Thomson claims priority for his invention.

W. D. A.

A Visit to Vavau.

The king after holding a great *fono* in Tongatabu, proceeded to Vavau to hasten the building of a church there.

News came of renewed persecutions in the outlying Niusas, north of Vavau, and of misconduct on the part of the governor of Vavau, Manase by name, a third rate chief and zealous persecutor of the Wesleysans.

This led Mr. Thomson and three colleagues to visit that beautiful, romantic island, with its wealth of orange groves and wild precipices, and its vivacious, sociable people. Here the chief product is oranges, and next to them copra.

Accompanied by Tukuaho and Fatafehi Mr. Thomson called on the obstinate old governor, and after the *kava* had been duly drunk, they gave him a severe lecture.

Finau, the hereditary chief of Vavau, although he held no government office, received the homage of all the people. Unfortunately he was a scamp, who "spoke fluently in both English and German and had a cultivated taste for strong waters."

Removal of the Vavau Treasure.

In spite of the lurking suspicion and discontent in Vavau, between £2000 and £3000 in silver had been paid in as taxes. The Vavau obelisks were all home rulers as far as money was concerned, and strongly objected to the removal of this coin to the treasury at Tongatabu. Mr. Thomson therefore induced the king to hold a privy council at which a formal order was passed that the funds in the sub-treasury should be remitted to Nukualofa according to law. Armed with this

order of the king in council, he proceeded to have the money counted, and had it carried on board of the steamer amid the reproaches and murmurings of the bystanders.

Preparations for Parliament.

In order to encourage the payment of taxes, a number of delinquents were sued and their property sold out at auction. "The mats, pots and *gauas* (*tapa*) were knocked down without much attempt being made to obtain the highest available price, and then as many of the horses, fowls and pigs as could be caught were sold at an average price—for the horses and poultry at eighteen pence each, and for the pigs at fifteen or twenty times that amount." This energetic action of the Government had the desired effect on taxpayers and the financial sky began to clear up.

The Cabinet now gave political dinners nightly, at which whiskey and champagne took the place of kava. Meanwhile the budget was agreed upon, and the new code based upon the existing law of Tonga and the Indian penal code, was drafted by Thomson and Tukusau, and printed in Auckland. Then came the elections for parliament which were held by ballot, instead of *viva voce* as under Mr. Baker's regime. All delinquent taxpayers were debarred from voting, the vote cast was small, and four Wesleyans were elected.

The Opening of Parliament.

At length all was ready for parliament. The code was drafted, the new uniforms had come from Sydney, and the wharf was piled high with sacks of provisions and cases of liquor for the parliamentary restaurant, which is an important institution in Tonga. The opening ceremonies were similar to but less picturesque than those of Hawaii. "On the dais was the King's gilt chair, and beside it the royal crown, the heaviest in the world, reclined upon its cushion, supported by a three-legged table. This crown was bought by Premier Baker from some merchants in Sydney, and but for the verdigris in the flutings, might well pass for gold." There was a band and a guard of honor at the entrance, and the presence of the British High Commissioner and of the officers of H. B. M.'s S. Cordeira added distinction to the scene within.

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HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE,

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Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

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AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

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Agent, Alakea Street.

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50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,

150 Tons Double Superphosphate;

300 Tons Natural Plant Food,

25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

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CALENDAR

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

THE "Portuguese Citizens," in a letter addressed "To the Editor of the ADVERTISER," proceed to go at W. N. Armstrong tooth and nail. We are very sorry that the Portuguese citizens and Mr. Armstrong do not agree, but, from the nature of the letters exchanged, we fail to see how the editor of the ADVERTISER can help out either side, except to sit by as a disinterested spectator and watch the fur fly.

A TOBACCO journal gives some figures concerning the use of cigars and cigarettes in the United States which are not particularly reassuring to the crusaders who are endeavoring to stamp out the use of the weed. During the last fiscal year there were sold in the United States 3,333,845,560 cigarettes and 4,130,440,370 cigars. The increase in the consumption of cigars over the previous year was over sixty-three millions.

THE SUB-INSPECTOR.

There is hardly a more important or responsible individual in the country today than the sub-inspector of the volunteer sanitary corps. Thus far these men have carried out their work in a manner that has made their assistance invaluable to the Board of Health, and it is hoped that the careful and rigid inspection will be continued until every vestige of disease is wiped out. In fact it must be continued. The safety of the public depends upon it. The present lull in the progress of the disease should be the signal for a sharper lookout all along the line of precautionary measures. Relaxation in a single instance may result in its being the calm before a storm. Already the good effect of the system of inspection is becoming evident in the attitude of many of the natives and the disposition to follow instructions rather than fight shy of anything in the shape of a health officer as was the case at the outset. Every sub-inspector should realize that he holds an all important key to the situation, and the time when the city shall be free from the present epidemic depends largely upon his constant and untiring attention to every detail that comes within his jurisdiction.

DR. EDWARD McGLYNN has written an article for Donahue's Magazine recently which indicates that his opinions have not changed particularly, notwithstanding his excommunication from the Catholic Church. In the article referred to he discusses the methods of accumulating large fortunes and raising the standard of the working people. Dr. McGlynn believes that it is possible for men to make honestly, as the world holds business honesty at present, fortunes such as the Vanderbilts possess, which run into the hundreds of millions. "It is not that these people are dishonest that their fortunes grow, but that the leaders of the people are either ignorant or indifferent in watching the channels through which wealth flows from the individual laborer into the common treasury. It is the machinery of distribution that is at fault." Dr. McGlynn certainly deals very kindly with the Vanderbilt class and allows the expression "as the world holds business honesty," cover a multitude of sins. The root of all difficulties and inequalities in social conditions, the cause of large fortunes and low wages is said to rest in the common indifference to the three necessities of social and civilized life. "Before we can raise wages permanently, and make the Vanderbilt and the Carnegie fortunes as impossible as they are unnecessary, we must learn how to keep the natural bounties, the means of exchange, and the medium of exchange free from the speculator's tax, his interference, his tyranny."

DRAWING FINE LINES.

The indignation of the Portuguese colony has become aroused over a matter which to an unbiased onlooker seems rather trivial. Although their open letter is addressed to the editor of this paper, their principal grievance appears to be with the utterances of the "labor commissioner" who answers for himself in another column. Since Portuguese are numbered among the contract laborers of the country, it is quite natural to speak of them in connection with the Chinese and Japanese, but such reference need not be interpreted to imply a social distinction by which the people of Portugal are placed on a par with the lower classes of Oriental nations. We can fully appreciate the national pride of the Portuguese, but it ought not to be carried to such an extent that these

CUBAN INSURRECTION AND SUGAR PRICES.

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities in Cuba there has been no little conjecture as to its effect upon the price of sugar in the United States. A slight rise has been anticipated and from recent reports from the New York market it would appear that the anticipations of those watching the trend of affairs have been more than realized and that by the time the next cane harvest is ready for grinding considerably higher prices will obtain. The New York sugar statisticians, Willett & Gray, state that the Cuban sugar crop of last year was one of the largest ever made, 1,008,000 tons having been already accounted for in the market with more to come. The coming crop is estimated at not over 600,000 tons and it is very doubtful if this ever reaches the market.

Referring to the attitude of the insurgents toward the planters, this firm speaks as follows:

The insurgents have now forbidden the grinding of cane if it is raised, and give good evidence of having the power to enforce their edict. We have seen a copy of their manifesto to their commander-in-chief, and it certainly is not soothing to the feeling of a neutral looker-on in Cuba. It forbids the shipment of all products from plantations to any city in Spanish control. It forbids the grinding of any cane of either this or the next crop, under penalty of the burning of the cane fields and plantation buildings; and what is more convincing, it says that any planter going contrary to this edict will be considered a traitor to the Cuban cause, and if caught will be tried by court martial and executed if found guilty. Under such pleasant prospects, one planter of whom we know left three days' cane cutting in his field uprooted and will cut no more. Field work for the next crop is virtually abandoned with such prospects in sight, and the money for such work is not forthcoming. The cane, left to nature, will grow with the weeds and will contain some sugar, but how much of it will ever see the United States is a very problematical question. Under these conditions we must consider the next sugar crop of Cuba as entirely in the control of the insurgents, and the sugar consuming world must anticipate from Cuba and the beet countries such a falling off in production as has not been known in years.

As Cuba furnishes one-half of the sugar consumed in the United States, this practical wiping out of one of the principal sources of supply means higher prices for the consumer, also better demand at higher prices for the sugar product of other countries. The cheapening of sugar by improved refining processes has caused an increase in consumption of over fifty per cent. in the last fifteen years. In 1881 the sugar consumed in the United States amounted to forty-four pounds per capita, while in 1894 the figures went up to sixty-four pounds per capita. An increase in price may result in a slight falling off in the amount of sugar consumed, but that will not amount to much. Once people have become accustomed to the daily use of an article of food, they will go deeper into their pocket books rather than give it up on account of higher prices. While the sugar outlook is not particularly hopeful to the householders of the United States, and while it is probable that the market will be so manipulated that the middlemen will reap a greater proportion of the advanced prices than the raw sugar producer, the people of this country may be hopeful in the truth of the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

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people may be classed as "touchy." No one questions the right of the Portuguese to come within the fold of "whites" or "Europeans"; no one questions the intelligence of the race, the good character of the immigrants to this country, or the assistance they have rendered in building up our agricultural industries, and we consider that it is only by fine technical hair-splitting that any utterances of this paper can be said to have offered an insult to Portuguese residents. There may have been times, and possibly will be in the future, when the opinions expressed by this paper are not exactly in keeping with the ideas held by the Portuguese, also British, American, French, German, Chinese or Japanese, yet we have too much faith in the good sense of the representatives of the different nationalities to consider that by differing with them we have done them a wrong that approaches a national insult.

On the same ground taken by the authors of the open letter, the Japanese might raise objections because in referring to Oriental nations the word "Chinese" usually precedes "Japanese." The question as to which of these two nations deserves the "right of line" has never been seriously discussed in this office, consequently the laws of custom are followed out. We are inclined to believe that after the Portuguese have given the matter a little more thought they will look upon a possible slip of an editor's pen with perturbation of spirit.

NO DIRT, NO CHOLERA.

Eminent medical authorities of the United States express the opinion that a cholera scare like that of 1892 need never be feared to recur again. They admit the possibility of the disease being brought to the country by immigrants, but they put strong faith in the enforcement of strict sanitary regulations which will prevent the disease from obtaining a foothold. This same confidence is held by the authorities of France, Germany and England, where experience has taught that a clean city supplied with plenty of wholesome food and water is quite free from danger of a cholera epidemic.

It has been clearly demonstrated that cholera is essentially a disease of dirt and its microbes flourish where there is filth. The seige in Hamburg in 1892 taught thoughtful communities a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. Berlin with its sewage farms and filtered water bid defiance to the disease and did not maintain a quarantine against infected Hamburg. When the latter city got time to think it adopted Berlin methods and obtained comparative security from further ravages of the disease.

Unfortunately for Honolulu its cleaning up time has come a little late, but notwithstanding the lesson bids fair to be very costly, it will undoubtedly be one that will be remembered for years to come and sanitary regulations will be adopted accordingly. At the present time the city is undoubtedly more thoroughly cleansed than it has been for years, but it is possible that there is still room for improvement. The matter now lies principally in the hands of the sanitary inspector who should inaugurate a house cleaning campaign in every place that is visited.

Burning rubbish heaps, scrubbing brushes and whitewash are among the strongest allies of the Board of Health just at present. The inspector should be strict to a fault.

A SERIOUS smallpox epidemic that has broken out at Mile End, in London, is made doubly serious by the refusal of the vestry and guardians to make vaccination compulsory. There are from twelve to fourteen thousand children in the district who have not been vaccinated and are in danger of falling victims to the disease simply because of the bull-headed idiocy of a class who labor under the impression that they know more than the most intelligent men of the world. Incidents like this impress one that there is still a great opportunity for civilizing agents among civilized nations.

FILL IN LOW LANDS.

Now that the city has come to know the dangers it has been harboring with very little concern for years past, the enthusiasm to clear away the sink holes and disease breeding cess pools of every description, has been raised to a pitch that compares favorably with the degree of apathy in the past. This enthusiasm is a good thing and should not be allowed to abate in the least until the sink holes and cess pools are completely and thoroughly cleansed. The good work that is now going on in the vicinity of the old fishmarket ought to be extended to the Ewa side of the Nuuanu stream with as little delay as possible.

The filling in of this low marshy land was recommended some three years ago, but nothing was done on account of an economical streak which now proves to have been decidedly costly.

As long as the present sanitary conditions exist in the vicinity of the wash houses, just so long the country is harboring a condition that menaces the health of the entire city and the prosperity of the country generally. The proposition to divert the Nuuanu stream so that it shall flow over the flats in the vicinity of Iwilei can hardly be looked upon as a sanitary measure, as more or less of the filth must necessarily be left on the flats by the fall of the tide, there to be dried by the hot sun and finally blown about by the winds. If it is a foregone conclusion that the stream must become polluted by sewage, every effort should be made to prevent the water flowing into stagnant pools or upon low marshes and mud flats. The people are anxiously awaiting the inauguration of this important branch of public works and the Government can act none too quickly.

SUB-INSPECTORS AGAIN.

Again the sub-inspector comes prominently to the front; this time on account of negligence. As the strength of a chain is no greater than that of the weakest link, so the usefulness of the system of inspection may be reduced to nothing on account of the lack of attention to duty on the part of one sub-inspector. This individual must take nothing for granted, it matters not whose house he may be visiting. It is his duty to see or account for every person in his district twice a day, and unless he follows out the requirement to the letter he is doing more harm than good. The Board of Health places confidence in the inspectors, but if this confidence proves to be misplaced the Board and community are more at sea than ever. If each inspector or sub-inspector has not come to a full realization of his responsibility, it is time the negligent ones were relieved. As a rule the work of inspection has been performed in a remarkably thorough manner and the community generally fully appreciates the efforts of the volunteer corps. It is an occasional relaxation from rigid rules that plays the mischief.

SOME of the residents of the other islands who are talking about the "four republics" of the country ought to stop and think what they might now be saying and doing if they had not wandered away from home at just this time. Ten to one they would be among the first to put their friends in a twenty-day quarantine and tabu Honolulu freight. Charity toward the fears of people on the other islands is a good thing to exercise just at present.

CHASED woodbucks over the prairies is one of the latest diversions of the bicyclists of Hillsdale county, Mich. The New York Sun also tells of a farmer who has put aside his horse and wagon and now peddles milk a-wheel. With the bicycle put to every conceivable use, it is no wonder riders are developing a "peaked and exhausted bicycle face," due chiefly "to the constant and unconscious effort to maintain one's balance and the upright position of the wheel."

NO BETTER demonstration of the charitable spirit that prevails in this country toward the unfortunate classes could be offered than the list of liberal donations made by Honolulu citizens for the benefit of the poorer classes of Hawaiians. There are few, if any, communities of the size of Honolulu that have answered the call for assistance with such universal generosity. Hearty co-operation like this ought to effectually stamp out political as well as physical disease.

THE Chicago Health Department put the following in a recent official circular: "Do not let others kiss you indiscriminately and never without first carefully wiping your lips with carbolized rose water and thoroughly drying them."

Chicagoans think this a little far-fetched and are not inclined either to cut short their caresses or carry about a bottle of carbolized rose water. There are times when custom and hygienic rules clash; custom wins and the people take their chances.

A FEW INCHES OF PLAIN ENGLISH.

NOWADAYS men are doing all sorts of wonders by means of electricity, both in mechanics and in chemistry. I see by the papers that they expect to be able to produce real diamonds by it. Perhaps they may; marvels never cease. But we will wait till they do before we crow over that job. Up to this time, anyway, everything that is both valuable and useful is the fruit of hard work. Even diamonds are mostly got out of rocky mines. And, within reasonable limits, it is good for us to have to work. Ten shillings honestly earned is better for a man than twenty for him to get a legacy.

The best condition of things for any country would be when fair wages could be earned straight along, with no loss or deduction for any reason. But in the present aspect of human affairs this is impossible. Whose fault it is we cannot now discuss.

One source of loss, however, is plain enough, and some remedy for it ought to be found. In England and Wales every working man averages ten days of illness per year, making the total loss of wages from this cause about £16,000,000 a year. We are talking of the average, you see. But inasmuch as all working-men are not ill every year, this average does not fairly show the suffering and loss of those who are ill. In any given year many will lose no time at all, while others may lose individually from ten days to six months each. No charity, no savings, no income from clubs, etc., can make up for this—even in money alone to say nothing of the pain and the misery.

Alluding to an experience of his in 1888 Mr. George Lagdon says, "I had to give up my work." How this came to pass he tells us in a letter dated from his home in White House Road, Stebbing, near Dunmow, August 24, 1892. He had no inherited disease or weakness, so far as he knew, and was always strong and well up to April of that year—1888. Then this strength and energy began to leave him. He felt tired, not as from work, but as from power gone out of him. As the ailment—whatever it was—progressed he began to have a hacking cough which, he says, seemed as if it must shake him to pieces. He could scarcely sleep on account of it. One of the most alarming features of his illness, however, were the night sweats, for the reason that they showed the existence of a source of weakness which must soon, unless arrested, end in total prostration. In fact he was obliged to give up his work altogether. To him—as to any one active man—this was like being buried alive.

One doctor whom Mr. Lagdon consulted said he was consumptive, and it did indeed look that way. "For twelve weeks," he says, "I went on like this, getting weaker and weaker, and having reason to believe that it and in my taking the one journey from world to world never returns."

"It was now July—smother time, when life to the healthy is so pleasant and full of hope. At this time my sister-in-law got from Mr. Linssell (Stebbing) a medicine that I had not tried yet. After having used one bottle I felt better, and when I had used the second I was cured, and have not lost an hour's work since."

The reader will notice that between the date of his letter there is an interval of four years. We may, therefore, infer that his cure was real and permanent. The medicine, by the way, was Mother Seigel's Chirative Syrup. It is not likely he will forget its name nor what it did for him. His disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, the deadly enemy of every labouring man or woman under the sun, no matter what they work at or work with—hands, brains, or both.

Is it necessary to draw a "moral"—school-book style—from these facts? No, it is not. We have talked plain English, and that is enough.

NOTICE

TO

COFFEE PLANTERS.**Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.**

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct

or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ships side,

hulled, cleaned and delivered to any

designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and stor-

ing while COFFEEES are on our mill.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.

The best place to put an advertisement is in the paper that enjoys the confidence of the community.—Printer's Ink.

Timely Topics

September 11, 1895.

A hundred years ago in a quaint old English inn, located in the heart of London, at a table beer stained and aged, sat two very curious looking characters playing at cards. One was rough, unclean, shabby and much the worse for wear—Martin by name. The other poor in appearance, was however neat, refined and attractive; one whose genius we admire, whose wit always refreshes us—it was Charles Lamb.

The two men played long into the night, and while beer and something stronger found its willing course, down their ever thirsty throats, Lamb kept up his accustomed broadside of wit. The night passed into the early morning and yet they played. Luck kept favoring Lamb, when toward the close of the game, seized with a bright idea, and the consciousness of the dirt which the morning light seemed to reveal more clearly in the appearance of his companion, he said: "Martin, if dirt was trumps what hands you would hold!"

During the last few weeks our beautiful city has been visited with a plague whose beginning was accomplished by the uncleanness of various parts of the city. Cholera reigns supreme where dirt and filth are, and the only sure way to kill the comma bacilli is to take away the generators. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the citizens and the Board of Health this is being done and in a few days more we hope to see the cholera stamped out. Still the germs may remain and spring up at any time unless watched very carefully. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Thousands die from unnecessary exposure to infectious diseases. Keep your home healthy and free from disease by using the ROBERTS OZONATOR which is the most complete germ destroyer and atmospheric purifier known to chemical science. They are endorsed by Boards of Health in all principal cities, as no contagious diseases can be contracted when used. The OZONATOR kills disease germs, and neutralizes unpleasant odors. It is a preventive of disease and will make your home healthy, besides imparting a fragrance throughout the rooms, giving them an air of purity. It is the best and cheapest disinfectant known and is within the reach of all.

All foods eaten at the present time should be fresh, not old and decayed. Milk and butter two of our staple articles should be kept cool in order to impart their true flavor. The Belding New Perfection, special make refrigerator is the proper receptacle for your foods. It is an improvement on anything in the refrigerator line, being so constructed as to allow the proper amount of ventilation and the passing of cold air throughout. To those who wish an ice box in place of a refrigerator we can recommend the ALASKA which was awarded the premium at the Mid-Winter Fair as the most compact, accessible and in every way suited to family use.

Warranted not to sweat and to be a great ice preserver. Every one is acquainted with the California Lawn Sprinklers. Help nature to make all things beautiful as well as healthy.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Eggs are quoted at five cents each.

More volunteer inspectors are wanted.

There are no limes or lemons in the city.

Disinfect the water used by the street sprinklers.

The infant child of Madame Verleye died yesterday.

Consul Charles T. Wilder is acting as a volunteer inspector.

New blanks for the official cholera reports were issued yesterday.

Native carpenters can secure work by applying to the Board of Health.

The work of mapping out the city and numbering every house is progressing rapidly.

The Leilani and Myrtle boat clubs have brought their boats back from Pearl City training quarters.

Horsford's acid phosphate is a good thing to use these times; it is sold by the Hollister Drug Company.

The extensive tract of land back of Oahu College has been suggested as an admirable place for golf links.

The Government offices are pretty well emptied at present. Employees are doing duty for the Board of Health.

Claims against the Government for the month of May, if filed prior to June 5th, will be payable on Wednesday, September 18th.

Frank Godfrey was released from the cholera hospital yesterday. He was kept busy all day relating what he saw, heard and felt while there.

Quite a number of persons are fearing that they will not be able to get away on the Alameda, due here on the 19th from the Colonies.

The Citizens Sanitary Committee earnestly requests reports of neglect of duty by sub-inspectors, giving name and locality. All such will be treated confidentially.

The Salvation Army tent has been placed in position on the old Dudoit premises, corner Beretania and Alakea streets. Services will not be held for some time.

Parties desiring to spend a few days at the beach should go to Sans Souci. Excellent rooms and board. A number of people are now domiciled at that popular resort.

The Roberts ozonator is a germ destroyer and is highly recommended as such; they are both cheap and effective. For sale by the Hawaiian Hardware Company.

George Houghtaling was arrested again yesterday on the charge of selling spirituous liquors without license. This is the second time he has been held to answer that charge.

The band boys are making use of their time by getting in a lot of practice among themselves. They will be fully prepared for series of excellent concerts when the cholera epidemic is over.

The ambulance men have named their cluster of tents on the Government building grounds "Camp Wayson," in recognition of the kindness which Dr. D. W. Wayson has shown them since their employment in the present work.

The Salvation Army has ceased holding meetings in the hall over John Nott's store. They purchased the large tent used by the Rev. Garvin and will spread it on the vacant lot corner of Beretania and Alakea. A number of the Army members were engaged yesterday in placing the frame work. The tent will seat several hundred people, and was used by Mr. Garvin before he secured Harmony Hall.

The Japanese inspectors were out in force yesterday. A wheelbarrow containing three tubs of diluted carbolic acid was carted through the streets. Behind this followed a train of inspectors carrying small watering pots. Japanese houses in the city were visited and a supply of disinfectant furnished the inmates. Many questions regarding the queer-looking outfit as it paraded through the streets were asked by various persons.

Another meeting of the citizens of Pearl City was held in Ewa court house yesterday morning for the purpose of modifying the stand taken on the previous day with respect to allowing trains from Honolulu to go through Pearl City. It had been decided to allow only one more train to go through on Tuesday morning until further notice. This precaution was taken to assure the people of the place of perfect freedom from the contamination existing in certain parts of the city of Honolulu.

The greatest size to which a horse has been known to grow is 20½ hands high. This is the record of a Clydesdale which was on exhibition in England in 1889.

COURSE OF NUUANU STREAM.

(Continued from page 1)

10. Said superintendent, with the aid of his clerks, will sort out and warehouse such goods and deliver a receipt therefore to the master of the vessel discharging at the dock.

11. Steamers, whose crews have undergone the quarantine required by the Health authorities, will be allowed access to said wharf for the purpose of receiving freight and plantation supplies.

12. The consignee or owner of goods stored upon said quarantined premises will supply the superintendent with a memorandum of such merchandise as he may have disposed for the shipment to plantations, and shall further supply said superintendent with the name of the purchaser, mark and address, as is customary.

13. The superintendent, with his aids, will thereupon make record of the transaction for account of said owner or consignee, and will mark and address such packages of supplies as he may have been required so to do. Steamer receipts for all goods placed on board will be taken by the superintendent and handed to the owner.

14. When goods are required to be delivered from the Pacific Mail dock to the Likeliwha wharf, the latter wharf will have guards stationed around same to prevent shore communication.

15. Goods required for use in the city may be delivered by the superintendent on the Likeliwha wharf, and there received by owner or his representative. The owner will thereupon receipt to a special delivery clerk in attendance on said Likeliwha wharf.

APPROXIMATE COST OF PROPOSITION. Thirty men at \$2 per day.....\$60 Three clerks and superintendent at \$5 per day.....15 Provisions, per day, at 50 cents each.....15

\$90 per day, or \$2700 per month, to be divided amongst the various plantation agents, proportionately, as may be agreed upon.

President Smith said the work on the wharf had already begun, and was nearly ready for the reception of the men who would be employed to work on the place. He thought the proposition of the Planters' Labor & Supply Company a most excellent one.

Dr. Day thought the men who intended to do the work on the wharf should be quarantined before allowing them to handle freight from foreign vessels which would be landed there. It would be a very serious matter if cholera should break out among them while freight was on the wharf.

President Smith read the following petition from Japanese merchants of the city:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned Japanese merchants of Honolulu, respectfully ask the Board of Health to make such reasonable rules for the landing and disinfecting of freight from steamers coming to this port from Japan as shall be sufficient to prevent the introduction of disease, but, at the same time, not so stringent as to be practically prohibitory.

(Signed by twenty-seven of the most prominent Japanese business houses of the city.)

The following letter from A. G. M. Robertson, as attorney for the Japanese merchants who sent the petition, was read by President Smith:

Referring to the enclosed petition, the merchants composing the Japanese Commercial Union of Hawaii beg to represent that the cutting off of Japanese supplies in which they deal works a great hardship on them and their customers, and they beg to enlist your assistance in their attempt to secure a modification of the recent rule adopted by the Board in regard to Japanese imports. They are anxious to operate with the Board in endeavoring to prevent the introduction of disease, and are willing to submit to and assist in carrying out all reasonable regulations as to quarantine, fumigation, etc.

They hope that the Board may see its way clear to make such modification in its regulations as will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Very respectfully,
The Japanese Com. Union of Hawaii,
by their attorney,

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

President Smith said he had called upon Consul Shimizu to talk on this very point. He had learned that the Japanese did not wish to convey the idea that they were acting in hostility to the Board of Health. They simply wanted to see if it was not possible to make some arrangement by which freight from Japan could be landed, subject to strict fumigation and distributed to the various consignees in the city.

President Smith informed the Board that the plans for the disinfecting plant were nearly completed.

A plant for disinfection of cargoes from foreign ports was one

of the most urgent needs of the city.

If freight from Japan could

be brought into the city in an ab-

solutely harmless condition, every-

thing should be pushed to attain

that result. He thought it a mat-

ter of great difficulty to handle

properly the great amount of

freight which would be brought on

steamers from Japanese ports. It

had been suggested by A. G. M.

Robertson that these steamers

come and remain in port for such

length of time consistent with the

complete and thorough disinfec-

tion of the freight.

President Smith said, in view of the fact that the water of the city had been considered infected, the committee on quarantine had made

investigation into the matter and had a verbal report to present. It had been suggested to make arrangements to prevent the water from Nuuanu stream flowing into the harbor.

Dr. Day, as a member of the quarantine committee, said he had visited the grounds in the vicinity of the stream near its mouth yesterday. Mud sewage and all kinds of filth had been emptied into the harbor. Nuuanu stream was a source of danger whenever an epidemic would arise, the contagion of which is due to water. In regard to the nature of the present contagion, Pettenhofer had at one time signified his contempt of the cholera by swallowing water which was infected with the germs of the disease. He asserted that certain soil conditions were necessary to the development of the germs. Dr. Day thought Honolulu was a very favorable spot for the cholera. If the harbor could be kept clean, it should be done at any price. It could be protected by deflecting the present course of the stream. It had been proposed to build a retaining wall along from a position near the old fishmarket to another near the railroad road, for the purpose of turning the water of Nuuanu stream over on to the flats near Iwilei. The water could in this manner be distributed over a large area of shallow low water. A lot of valuable land would thus be left to the eastward. The committee thought such improvement should be carried out in order to better the sanitary condition of the city.

Dr. Day, in referring to the disinfection of Nuuanu stream, said that 54 tons of acid sulphate of soda had been emptied into the stream at different points. After sufficient time had been given for the dissemination of the disinfectant, tests were made to ascertain the amount of acid at different points. At King street bridge not enough acid was found to turn litmus paper. Farther up the stream there was a sufficient mixture with salt water.

President Smith suggested that another matter be taken up. The work of the Citizens Committee has been one of great value. Fewer cases were apparent. He thought he voiced the opinion of the Board when he said that the good work must go on for some time. It might be a matter of several weeks. There was liable to be a reaction at any time. Honolulu was not out of the woods by any means. There was always a reaction after a severe strain, such as the cholera epidemic had been. If there were no cases for several days, it was very probable the community would be lulled into a false security. It should be impressed upon the committee that there should be no relaxation of vigilance. It was necessary to eradicate the disease and guard against the future.

Dr. Wood said the conditions for the disease on the islands were very favorable. The cold winters of the States did not exist. It was possible there might be a lull for a while. If there was a relaxation of vigilance a fresh epidemic might spring upon the city very suddenly, and all the unpleasant experiences of the past would have to be gone through again. A great many persons had said that the present disease was not cholera, because it had not taken more hold. This idea simply showed ignorance of the conditions. Former history of cholera developed the fact that the water supply is the source of contamination from which the greater part of the disease springs. The Hamburg case was cited as an example. A number of Russians had camped on a stream and cholera had been developed. Germs were communicated to the stream and carried to the inhabitants lower down. It was a whole week before the decision was reached that the disease was cholera. Eighty cases were found at the start. After that the epidemic spread with astonishing rapidity. It was his opinion that the Citizens Committee should continue the good work it was doing.

Dr. Emerson had been with the committee part of the time, but was not a member. He felt a great deal as Mr. Thurston did about the matter. It would be well before proceeding to ascertain the relative salinity of the water. The water from Nuuanu stream would have to reach the harbor some time, and the sooner the better. By coming into the large body of water of the harbor the water from the stream would be cleansed. He had no decided opinion. He merely wished to offer a few suggestions.

Minister Damon, speaking on the subject of allowing the stream to flow along its regular course, said the causeway built some time ago by the Oahu railway had interfered with the course. The water would flow naturally if it were not for the causeway.

President Smith said that al-

though the question resolved itself

into two branches, it dealt more

purely with the sanitary.

L. A. Thurston believed the nat-

ural course of the stream was as at

present run. He could not see any

advantage to be gained by the plan

proposed.

President Smith: "Your idea is,

then, to leave it as it is?"

L. A. Thurston: "Yes, sir."

Dr. Day, in speaking of the dis-

ease germs, said there was not much difference in the density of the water in the different parts of the harbor. The danger was along the water's edge. If the water of the harbor could be kept clean, there would not be very much question of checking the disease. This could not be sure with a contaminated water's edge. He doubt-

ed the feasibility of deflecting the

course of the stream. The current

would be toward Iwilei. If the east side was blocked up, whatever

flowed from the stream would go to the west.

Dr. Emerson thought if the plan to deflect the stream was carried out there would be many regrets in the future. The shoal water at Iwilei would be infected.

L. A. Thurston suggested that the steam dredge be set to work dredging out the stream as far up as the King street bridge. There would then be salt water all the way up.

Dr. Wood thought very much the same as Mr. Thurston. Water from the stream—if it was to flow into the harbor at all, should do so abruptly. Dredging operations could be effected as suggested by Mr. Thurston. This method would do away with the fishing which is carried on by the natives at low tide. The sanitary condition of the city would be very much improved.

J. A. McCandless coincided with

Dr. Wood in the matter of having

the water of the stream flow imme-

dately into deep salt water. It was

dangerous to deflect it towards

Iwilei.

E. C. Macfarlane was of the opinion that the Board should confine itself to the consideration of the sanitary phase of the subject.

Separate the contaminated part and keep the harbor clean. If the water of the bay becomes polluted, the question will be a very serious one.

If the water of the stream is polluted, why not confine the pollution to that alone, instead of letting it out into the bay?

Dr. Wood spoke of the danger of

the stream near its mouth. There

it becomes sluggish, and if there is

any contamination it is bound to

communicate itself to the water

close at hand. The slow flow facil-

itates mixture with salt water.

President Smith suggested that

another matter be taken up. The

work of the Citizens Committee has

been one of great value. Fewer

cases were apparent. He thought

he voiced the opinion of the Board

when he said that the good work

must go on for some time. It

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at any time. Honolulu was not

out of the woods by any means.

There was always a reaction after

a severe strain, such as the cholera

epidemic had been. If there were

<p

"QUALITY OF MERCY."
John M. Horner Believes in Liberating Political Prisoners.

M. EDITOR:—I am pleased to see a spirit of conciliation abroad among the people and in the Government for dealing with our political prisoners; I don't believe any clemency wisely extended to them will be regretted. It must act with happy effect upon all prisoners and those who are not prisoners. General Grant proposed to General Lee, when he surrendered the army of Northern Virginia, to allow "all officers to retain their side-arms, their private horses and baggage, and go home and stay until exchanged." Lee, upon reading this generous proposal to a fallen foe, remarked, "This will have a happy effect upon my army." When Lee informed General Grant that "the cavalrymen and artillerists own their horses in our army; its organization in this respect differs from that of the United States," General Grant without urging said, "Well, the subject is quite new to me. Of course I did not know that any private soldiers owned their animals, but I think this will be the last battle of the war. I sincerely hope so * * * and I take it most of the men in the ranks are small farmers. * * * I will arrange * * * to let all who claim to own a horse or mule to take the animal home with them to work their little farms."

Lee looked greatly relieved at these merciful concessions, and observed, "This will have the best possible effect upon the men. It will be very gratifying and will do much toward conciliating our people." Knowing the effects of these concessions and that no harm ever came of them, who will not say, God bless the merciful man?

The Master says, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." The thought is well illustrated practically by one incident in the life of the Master. When before Him was brought a certain trembling sinner, her life forfeited according to the law, and when the accusations rained from all sides, He sorrowfully bent down toward the earth, tracing His thoughts in the sand before Him, as in contemplation of the vast problem involved in the work which was His—to save that which was lost. The accusers were as eager for her blood as was He to redeem that in her nature not yet beyond redemption. And ever since, the story has been repeated. It is a contest between stern, revengeful justice and sweet mercy, not to be ended satisfactorily to the divine judge until both can triumph together. The foregoing is a fair sample of the master carrying out his own teaching.

Several of our political prisoners, like the woman above referred to, have forfeited their lives according to the law, were tried, convicted and sentenced; but instead of executing stern justice upon them, the authorities have extended mercy and the act will be applauded by the world. We are pleased to know the authorities are contemplating further act of clemency towards them and are being encouraged to do so by the loyal clubs and the community. Should they conditionally release all, the act would be commended by our people and be a heavenly lesson for revengeful man to imitate, as it would tend as General Lee said, "This will have the best possible effect upon the men. It will be very gratifying and will do much towards conciliating our people."

"Sweet mercy" will do more towards conciliating enemies, than stern justice, not only to prisoners, but to the prisoners' friends, and they are many. As General Grant said, "The war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again." As soon as it is wise to do so they should be so treated, as they were our associates and neighbors as well as fellow citizens and may again become so if not made revengeful enemies by "stern justice." Do I mean the exiles as well as prisoners? Certainly, as they can and will do more injury abroad as enemies, than they would do at home if conciliated as above.

The ex queen has taken the oath and no doubt will stand by it, as her former experience in disregarding her solemn vow has been bitter and costly, besides she is a stern, determined, intelligent woman not easily turned from her determined course. I would say with the master, "Go and sin no more;" if you do, your former sins shall be visited upon your devoted heads. What sweet mercy cannot influence and stern justice will surely claim.

JOHN M. HOPPER
Kukaio August 25, 1895

C. D. Chase has a sheet poster displayed at his office advertising E. E. Boyer's excursions to this country.

TRAINING STABLE AT PARK
Charles David, a Well Known Horseman, Has Horses There.

Charles David, the well known horse trainer and driver, who was brought into favorable notice through training the pacing mare Silkey for Robert Ballantyne and driving her a winner to the post, during the meeting last June, has established a training stable at the park race track. He has three horses—a sorrel mare brought from the Coast; colt out of Gerster by Nutgrove; gray mare belonging to Charles Berliner and Barny Judd, and a colt the property of Clarence Macfarlane.

With the exceptions of the mare from the Coast, which was recently sold to James Holt for a round sum, the animals are all young and have been driven but little. The colt out of Gerster, and the property of Thomas Hollinger, gives evidence of being a crack race animal; also the colt belonging to Clarence Macfarlane.

Mr. David will accept a few more horses, and those who desire to have their horses put in excellent condition should lose no time in placing them in his hands. He is a careful, painstaking trainer and the success he has made as a driver and trainer has been the result of hard work of several years.

The races to be held at Waianae during the coming holidays will attract a number of good horses. As the purses will aggregate several hundreds of dollars, the horses now at the park track and in care of Mr. David will participate as well as others on the island.

PAPER SOCKS.

They are Cheap and May Even be Washed.

The day of the paper collar passed away some years ago, and, though paper is used today in many more forms than were ever dreamed of a few decades back, this cheap article of haberdashery has almost disappeared from the market. But there is promise, says the Washington Star, that it will have a worthy successor in the paper sock, which is the latest novelty to be ground out of the pulp-mill. The mechanism has been perfected to produce a paper-yarn of such consistency that it is capable of being woven into fabric soft enough for wear. A special merit is the cheapness of this newly-devised material, socks being produced at a retail price of about three cents a pair. At this rate there is no reason why the whole world may not be supplied with foot-coverings. At three cents a pair the bachelor's life will become gladsome and happy. It is said that substances can be used in the preparation of this material to make the socks so impervious to water that they can stand several washings before falling apart. This, too, is a great boon. May the three-cent paper sock have a ready market! May it be followed by a ten-cent paper shoe!—Shoe and Leather Facts.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT PREVENTED.

Mrs. Calhoun's Clothes Burned While Being Fumigated.

As the crew and passengers of the Archer were being fumigated before departure of that vessel for San Francisco Wednesday, an incident happened which might have resulted seriously. As Mrs. Calhoun, wife of the captain, was coming out of the place where fumigation operations were being carried on, it was noticed that her dress had taken fire. The presence of mind shown by bystanders and that of the lady herself prevented a panic. The flames were quickly extinguished and without harm to the lady.

Another New Doctor
Another physician has been added to the Honolulu corps by the recent arrival of Dr. C. Clifford Ryder, who was for two years surgeon and attending physician of the California Women's Hospital at San Francisco. The doctor has taken up his residence at 73 Beretania street. Dr. Ryder arrived in this city just before the cholera outbreak, and immediately after the announcement that cholera existed volunteered his services to the Board of Health which were gratefully accepted, and since that time he has performed valuable and efficient service.

Its Value Recognized by Physicians
As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons. WILLIAM HORNER, M.D., Janesville, Wis. Sold by all dealers BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H.I.

Prominent Physicians Make the Statement that the

CHOLERA :- GERM

Cannot live or thrive in an acid condition and that mineral acids are more destructive to these germs than fruit acids.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

fills the bill in every particular.

A full supply always on hand at the Pharmacy of the

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

523 Fort Street.

The 19th Century Idea!

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire Stock at a

Reduction of

40 Per Cent.

**SACK SUITS at \$18.00
PANTS at \$20.00
\$22.50**

**PANTS at \$4.50
\$5.50
\$6.50**

This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

JUST RECEIVED

MANILA :- CIGARS.

A Large Invoice

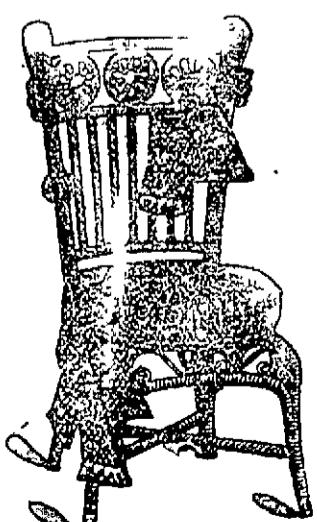
FROM THE

MOST RELIABLE FACTORIES.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Tobacconists.

WE PROMISE TO PAY



You the same attention

when you buy a Chair
as if you were buying a
house full of goods.

It matters not what
the article is, how ex-
pensive or low-priced, we
have it in greater variety
than elsewhere.

We Want Your Trade.

J. HOPP & CO.,
Cor. of King and Bethel Streets.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

GOR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF
Tobaccos,
Cigars, Pipes and
Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufactories has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's
Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

AN UP-TO-DATE PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. A liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment.

Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM.

THRUM'S BOOK STORE;

Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

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Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortune General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

Text of Important Document Relating to the Other Islands.

EVERYTHING REATS WITH AGENTS.

They Will Decide Whether or Not Passengers and Freight Will be Landed. Sheriffs Must Obey Their Orders. System of Island Communication.

The following is a copy of a letter that will be sent to the health committees on the different islands:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, Sept. 10, 1895.

SIR:—In the matter of the sending of the passengers and freight from Honolulu to the other islands, the following plan has been adopted by the Board of Health:

Three committees of seven each have been appointed for the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai respectively. Each member of the committee has been commissioned as an agent of the Board of Health. These committees will be charged with the carrying out of the regulations of the Board, and have authority to take such measures as they deem necessary to protect the public health on their several islands.

The plan has been suggested of quarantining every port of each of those islands excepting one port on each island; say Kahului on Maui, Hilo on Hawaii and such port on Kauai as the committee may select. At the open port on each island to have a steamer which has been previously disinfected, fumigated and quarantined for a sufficient length of time, to be used for distributing freight and passengers if necessary to the various ports of the island, and if necessary to proceed to any other island which is not infected.

The Koolau side of this island has not yet been infected, so long as it remains uninfected rice can be taken from there to the other islands. The steamer Hawaii is about to take 1500 bags of rice from there to Hawaii.

The following committees have been appointed:

FOR HAWAII.—Sheriff E. G. Hitchcock, George H. Williams, Dr. R. B. Williams, Dr. E. V. LeBlond, W. W. Goodale, C. C. Kennedy and J. W. Mason.

FOR MAUI.—Sheriff L. A. Andrews, F. W. Carter, S. F. Chillingworth, Dr. E. Armitage, Dr. J. H. Raymond, H. P. Baldwin and E. H. Bailey.

FOR KAUAI.—Sheriff S. W. Wilcox, Dr. St. D. G. Waiters, Dr. John Weddick, A. S. Wilcox, Carl Wolters, Alexander McBride and R. W. T. Purvis.

The Claudine, which has been in quarantine for six days anchored outside the harbor will sail tomorrow evening, touching first at Kahului. A copy of these instructions will be sent to each member of the committee for Maui, and the committee will meet and take into consideration what they will do in the premises.

Before the Claudine went into quarantine she was thoroughly fumigated, her officers and crew were all taken over to the quarantine island and disinfected, and their effects thoroughly fumigated, and then they were taken on board the steamer and went outside and anchored. The passengers went through the same process as the crew, and then went on board and have remained on board ever since. The only cargo which she has on board is rice, flour, hay and grain, coal and medical supplies. Since she has been in quarantine the only communication had with her has been the postoffice boat, which has gone out twice daily with a mail which has been previously fumigated. Tomorrow before sailing the port physician, after disinfecting himself will go on board and make a careful examination of the passengers and crew, and if all are in good health she will receive a permit to sail.

At Kahului there will be one or more of several courses to be pursued; the passengers and cargo may be allowed to be landed; or they may be allowed to be landed upon condition that they go into quarantine for such time as the committee shall direct; or in case the quarantining plan is decided upon and preparations have not been made, the steamer could proceed on to Hilo with the passengers and freight and upon her return discharge them; or if the decision is not to allow them to land at all she will have to bring both passengers and freight back to Honolulu.

I would state that unless the conditions here change very much it is probable that no more permits will be given to passengers to leave Honolulu for the other islands. And so long as the disease continues to exist in Honolulu no freight other than that which is absolutely necessary, and shall be recommended by the several committees, will be allowed to be taken.

Upon arriving at Hilo, the same course will be pursued. Both at Hilo and Kahului no person on board the steamer will be allowed to land until the committee has arrived at a decision.

On each of the islands while the Sheriff is the chief executive officer of the island, the regulations of the Board and the orders of the committees must be carried out in the manner which the committee shall direct.

We recommend that the committees act deliberately, and seek the advice of other citizens before arriving at their conclusions upon all important points, that all personal or party feelings be laid aside and all act in harmony so far as is possible.

It is of the utmost importance that every reasonable precaution be taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into the other islands; at the same time a reasonable discretion must be exercised.

The steamer W. G. Hall has been in quarantine for more than a week, and

has for cargo only rice, flour, hay, grain and coal, and we will give her a permit to go to Kau and anchor at Punaluu, there to wait until instructions have been received from the committee at Hilo. If the committee deem it best she may be allowed to land her cargo at the ports in Kau, the freight being placed on the wharf and taken away by the people on the shore, a strict guard being kept so that the people on shore and the crew shall not mingle together.

If the committee should decide that it is not advisable for her to land freight at Kau they may perhaps instruct her to come to Hilo and discharge her freight there in quarantine, to be afterwards distributed from that point; or they may in their discretion refuse to allow her to land the freight at all.

The James Makena, which has been in like quarantine for six days will be allowed to sail for Kauai tomorrow evening to take these advices to the committee on Kauai, as also the mails.

We desire to receive full advices from the several committees, and together with them to fix upon the best plans to be pursued.

A copy of the official cholera bulletin will be mailed with this, and the newspaper will give information as to what has been occurring in Honolulu.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.

PLUG HORSES CANNED.

Chances Not Particular About the Health of the Animals.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A packing and slaughtering house where horse meat is prepared for the European market is one of the thriving industries here, being located on West Fifty-second street, on the north line of the Archer road. There 100 ring-boned and spavined horses, bought at auction for prices ranging from \$1 to \$3 a head, are slaughtered and packed in barrels every week. A new addition to the slaughter house indicates that the business is growing.

As the Dispatch correspondent approached the building today the stench overpowered him. Everything he had experienced or dreamed of in vile smells dwindled into insignificance in comparison with this.

"A little worse than usual," apologetically remarked James Hayes, who presided over the cauldrons. "You see our furnaces got out of order two or three days ago, and the cauldrons only got going today. In the meantime, the meat we cooked in them had decayed. It is not always as bad as this."

Richard Martin is proprietor of this place. In answer to questions he said:

"I buy the horses all round at auction, and generally give \$3 a head for them. They are of all ages, some 3 years and some 30. They are all in poor condition, but they are healthy and sound. Yes, that one has an ulcer as big as a silver dollar on his shoulder, but that is nothing. It came from pulling. I sell my horse meat in Europe. Have been getting three cents a pound for it, but now I consign it to Antwerp, and expect to get four cents a pound or more for it."

"My family eat some of the meat, but we do not live on it. I would not know what sort of goods I was selling if I didn't eat some of it. All of it is alike, and you cook it just like beef you cook it any way. An extract similar to that out of which beef tea is made is produced from the necks."

This industry had been in operation about two years, and, when it is understood that horses slaughtered there are emaciated and broken down animals, necessarily infected with disease, it will be seen at once that the matter is one of considerable importance to humanity in general and the people of Chicago in particular.

ANCIENT BABYLON.

Manners and Customs of the City Revealed by Tablets.

Glimpses of family life in ancient Babylon are given by the Scriptures from Sennacherib's palace, now in the British Museum. From the tablets it appears that the family and the laws concerning it were the foundation of the social system of Babylon. Take, as an example, the relation of father to son. A son could repudiate his father by the payment of a certain sum of money, but not his mother. In the tablets of family law it is written that son who wished to deny his mother should have his hair cut off and be banished from the community.

The law relating to husband and wife was curious. If a wife should say to her husband, "Thou art not my husband," which was the Babylonian way of saying that she did not want to live with him any more, then the offending woman was to be thrown into the river. But if the husband wanted a divorce, it was comparatively easy matter for him to obtain it.

All he had to do was to return to his wife her dowry, if any, and pay her a certain sum of money; he was then a free man, and could marry again if he felt disposed to do so.

The position occupied by women in Babylon was very different from their position in the East at the present day. The harem did not exist at all, and the wife was looked upon as the head of the household. A woman could buy or sell property independent of her husband, could enter into agreements or contracts and could possess slaves. In Assyria, which was a colony from Babylon, the modern harem system was in use, and women, on the whole, occupied a very inferior position.

That slavery existed in Babylonia from the earliest times there is ample proof, but the power and authority of the owner or master were limited. A slave had a definite position, and could not only enter into contracts and agreements to his own advantage, but could even buy and sell as well as possess property, and after a certain time could buy his freedom. The slaves, from some cause or other, seem to have come upon evil days during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, for about this time many of their privileges were withdrawn, and the custom of branding each slave with the name of his master came into use. This custom led to all sorts of disputes which had to be settled at law, and a large number of tablets relating to such suits have been found. Education was common throughout Babylonia, and schools of theology and astronomy were founded and attached to every temple of importance.—New York Sun.

ANOTHER OPEN LETTER.

W. N. Armstrong Writes to J. S. Alves and "Many Others."

Criticizes the Spirit of Their Criticism. Claims They Do Not State Exact Truths.

To J. S. ALVES, and "many others," Portuguese residents of Honolulu:

Your open letter of the 6th inst., to the editor of the ADVERTISER, published in the Star, has been read by me. I am not, at present, its editor.

It appears to be an angry demand of me for an explanation of my motive, both as temporary editor of the ADVERTISER and as a member of the Labor Commission, in using language which does not class your race with the "white" races.

Your letter, it is plain enough, is not written for the purpose of clearing up any misunderstanding, but rather for the purpose of "making it hot" for me and glorifying yourselves. So you falsely state that I have been "insidiously working against any closer relations with the United States." You make this statement in order to make me feel badly, and to show what dreadful antagonists you are. It quite justifies the reply that if the color of your skins is as black as this lie you tell, the Congo nigger is very white by your side. If your whole body were compelled to pay me 10 cents for every dollar I have spent in the cause of annexation, the whole of you would squeal and take to the woods.

The ADVERTISER, so far as I know anything about it, is not "an especially favored medium of communication between the Government and the public," as you state it to be. This is another of your falsehoods. No member of the Government has given it, during my connection with it, any special information or privilege whatsoever. No member of it has, at any time, suggested its policy or tried to control its sentiments, or made it in any way a special medium of communication to the public, and at all times the suggestion has been very promptly rejected, that it was in any sense a Government "organ." This you could easily have ascertained by a simple inquiry from any member of the Government. You were not after the truth; you wanted to "warm me up," just as the Holomus used to make me delightfully warm.

If you had approached the subject with good temper, and with an honest effort to get some explanation, I would have willingly met you, and, no doubt, removed any cause of irritation. For I would have liked to show that as political factors here, your people may possibly, in the future, do better service to good civilization in these islands, than either Americans, British or Germans, and that, after all, the hope of the future here may be in the young men and women of your race now growing up. But it will not be done by men who write such foolish stuff as you have written. It is a pity that some of the admirable men of your race here, who are justly regarded as men of high character, and are rated among our best people, could not sit down on your or touch you up with a little of their wisdom and sense.

If there is any occasion here for race contempt, it is for the doings of my own, the American race, which could never rest satisfied until it forced the Chinese and the Japanese to trade with it, and now, that it feels itself overmatched in that trade, both in goods and labor, is resorting to all sorts of tricks to get rid of them. It wants their cheap labor, but doesn't want any reciprocity.

Wm. N. ARMSTRONG.

Portraits Enlarged.

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SMALL PHOTOS TO LIFE SIZE

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In Very Latest Styles of 6-Inch wide Mouldings.

Packed and Shipped to any Address on the Islands.

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Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the

Bark Holliswood

Will Leave New York for this port on or about SEPTEMBER 30.

For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass., or to G. H. BREWER & CO. (L.D.), Honolulu Agents.

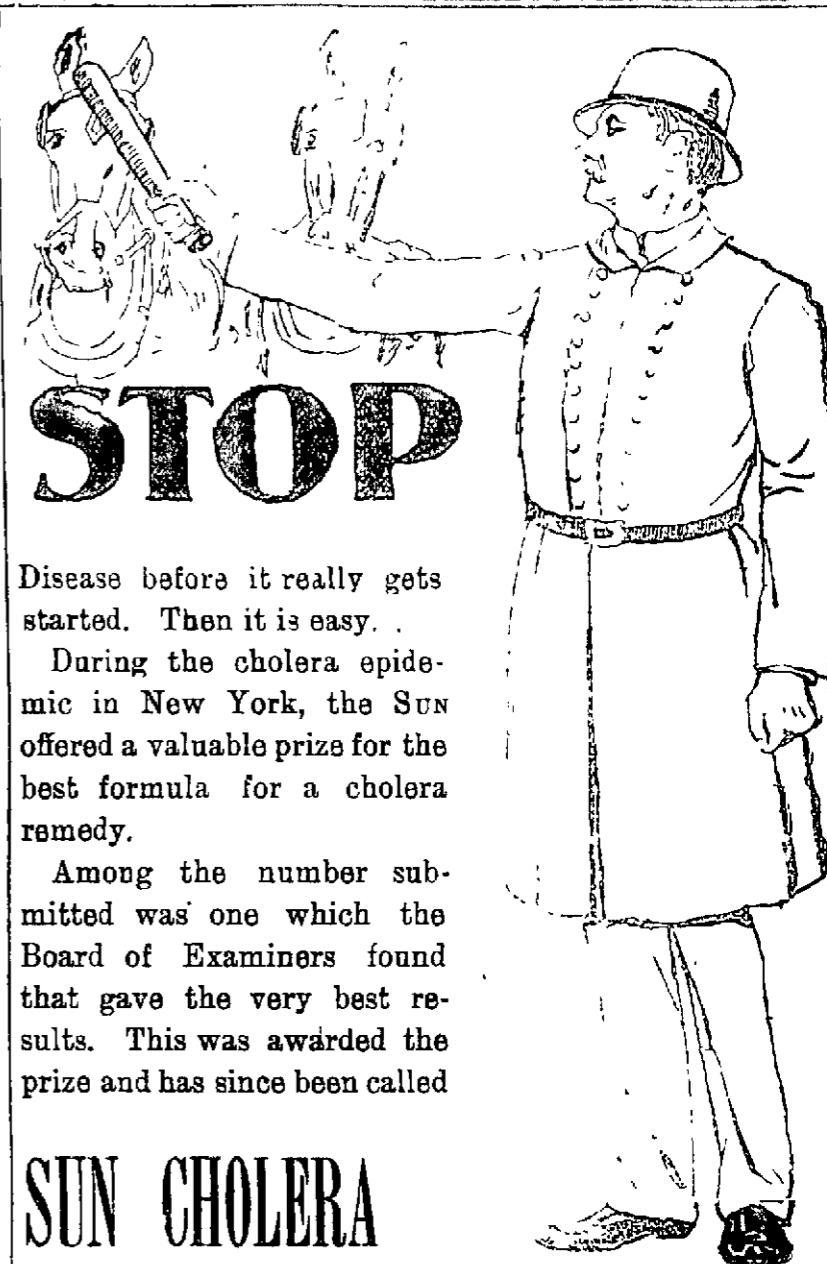
The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

JAPAN'S NEW WARSHIPS.

Americans Almost Certain to Secure Some Contract—Rivals Britain.

LONDON, August 24.—The approaching visit of the son of the Japanese Premier has caused a stir in shipping circles. It is reported that the object of his visit, via Canada and the United States, is to place contracts for the construction of several Japanese ironclads and cruisers, as well as for a considerable supply of arms and ammunition. It is believed there may be some truth in the first portion of the report, but there are people who claim there can be no truth in the second part of it, as Japan is understood to have supplied her army with one of the best rifles in the world, the invention of a Japanese, and her ammunition factories are believed to be of the best.

If the Premier's son passes through the United States on his way here, it is reasonably certain he will drop some of his proposed contracts in the hands of American firms. The performance of the United States cruiser Colombia in her run from Southampton to New York, the magnificent speed trial of the St. Louis and the praise bestowed upon the United States cruiser New York by naval experts who inspected her during the Kiel celebration, have taken considerable wind out of the sails of British shipbuilders and have clearly demonstrated the fact that Great Britain now has a dangerous rival for the honor of being the great shipbuilding country of the world.



Disease before it really gets started. Then it is easy.

During the cholera epidemic in New York, the SUN offered a valuable prize for the best formula for a cholera remedy.

Among the number submitted was one which the Board of Examiners found that gave the very best results. This was awarded the prize and has since been called

SUN CHOLERA

MIXTURE.

Anticipating a strong demand for cholera remedies we have put this up in bottles ready for immediate use. Would you not feel better to have something of the kind in the house to take before a physician can reach you?

25 Cents per Bottle.

HOBRON DRUG CO.

WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREAM. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 cents LARGEST POT.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stay on all day. Price 50 cents.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time, not sticky; don't leave white deposit on the hair. Price 50 cents.

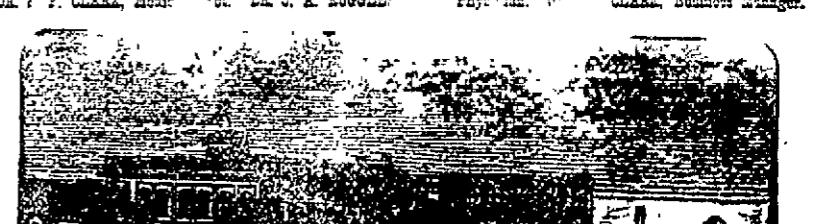
MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu. Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DR. F. P. CLARK, M.D. & DR. C. A. BUGGLEY, Physicians. DR. F. P. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the midst of pleasant gardens and pleasant walks. Its manager over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive
from San Francisco, Vancouver and
Sydney on the following dates, till the
close of 1895.

Arr. at HONOLULU	LEAVES HONOLULU	For SAN FRANCISCO
From SAN FRANCISCO		or VANCOUVER
On or About	On or About	On or About
Coptic.....Sept. 19	Alameda.....Sept. 19	
Miowera....Sept. 24	Warrimoo....Oct. 2	
Monowai....Sept. 26	Australia....Oct. 2	
Australia....Sept. 20	China.....Oct. 6	
Australia....Oct. 21	Mariposa....Oct. 7	
Warrimoo....Oct. 24	Miowera....Nov. 1	
Alameda....Oct. 24	Coptic.....Nov. 8	
China.....Oct. 29	Warrimoo....Dec. 6	
Australia....Nov. 15	City Peking, Dec. 6	
Miowera....Nov. 24	1895.	
Coptic.....Nov. 28	Miowera....Jan. 1	
Warrimoo....Dec. 24		
City Peking, Dec. 28		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Sh John McLeod, Stuart, Newcastle.
Bk Onyx, Woehling, Newcastle.
Ger J C Glade, Stege, Bremen.
Schr Corona, McElroy, Hakodate.
Schr Esther Buhne, Eureka.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels	Where from	Due
Ship S P Hitchcock, S. F.	Due
Bark Amy Turner, New York	Sept 15	
R M S S Alameda, Sydney	Sept 19	
O & OSS Coptic, S. F.	Sept 19	
R M S S Monowai, S. F.	Sept 23	
C A S S Warrimoo, Sydney	Oct 2	
Ship Marie Hackfeld, Liverpool	Oct 2	
Bk br Alden Grove, Liverpool	Oct 2	
Ger br J C Pfleider, Bremen	Oct 6	
Ger sh H Hackfeld, New York	Oct 8	

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

Schr Ether Buhne, from Eureka.

DISPARTURES.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

Bktne S G Wilder, McNeill, for San Francisco.

Bktne Archer, Calboun, for San Francisco.

Schr Claudine, Cameron, for Kahului and Hilo.

Schr James Makie, Peterson, for Kauai.

Schr W G Hall, Simerson, for Hawaii.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

Bktne W H Dimond, Nilson, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

For Maui and Hawaii, per steamer Clarendon, Sept. 11—Sheriff E G Hitchcock, N E Gedde, A Petrie, J N Bell, Miss Bella Weight, Miss B Kelly, J Van Camp, Sheriff L A Andrews, Miss Maggie Powers, Miss Myra Ward, Miss Carrie Dunn, Miss Smith, Miss Paulding, Miss G Garnett, Mrs Osorio, C E Roscaren, Miss Nape, Rev L Bryde, Miss Antone, W Vannata, L Turner, G Ward, J C Lenhardt, A J Perriera, W Smith, M G St Anna, Miss Malone, Miss Zeigler, Miss F Greenfield, J R Soares, M Mendez, Master Coan, Mrs Greenfield, W Greenfield, R Callender, Misses Dougherty (2), O Kane, Miss Leonard, Z McKague, Miss Kiwa, C Moore, E Waioholi, W Wilson, A M Sprout, C Kroeling, Officer, Keiwi, Rev Madeline, wife and 3 children, Miss Helen Kahoolani, and 3 children, Miss Helen Kahoolani, B Kahoolani and wife, and L R Medeiros.

For San Francisco, per W H Dimond, Sept. 12—J Quintal, wife and 2 children, Mrs W H Smith and daughter, Rev Duncan, G N Hill, Mr and Mrs Sturdevant and child.

WHARF AND WAVE

Several of the Custom House boys are on Board of Health duty. Four sailing vessels are due here from the Coast. Any one will bring later news.

The captains of vessels in port are very strict about using fresh water to cleanse decks.

The schooner Ka Moi was fumigated yesterday morning. She will load freight for Kohala.

The boat boys are complaining of hard times. They miss the Philadelphia and Bennington.

The two sailors who jumped overboard from the Ke Au Hou and swam ashore have not been captured yet.

The steamer Hawaii was on the windward side of Oahu yesterday afternoon waiting for rice, which will be transferred to her by the schooner Kawaiian.

There is considerable guessing being done with respect to the S. G. Wilder and the Archer. There are many who contend that the Archer will arrive first at San Francisco. Both started within a very few minutes of each other.

TWO FAMOUS CUP TAKERS.

Cranfield and Sycamore to Manage the Valkyrie.

Some British yachting writers are now commenting in a jesting way on the fact that Lord Dunraven has seen fit to employ two skippers to race the new Valkyrie. The Yachting World says: "The Valkyrie will have one skipper for the starboard side, and another for the port." Another well known British writer says: "No doubt the fact that the Valkyrie will have two skippers will cause much mirth in America, because it was never thought necessary to do such a thing before."

William Cranfield is a big bodied, strong, but cleanly built man. Fair faced and blonde bearded, he has a genial manner, with just a twinkle in his left eye indicating that he knows his way around. His bearing and demeanor suggest at once a true specimen of the Saxon seaman, and also a thoroughbred and well-to-do racing skipper.

William Cranfield has now been several years with Lord Dunraven, having succeeded that fine old Itchen Ferry skipper, Tom Disper, in the Valkyrie in her second season. His sailing of the May—George Watson's bonniest forty—for Mr. John Dunraven, in 1886, brought him prominently into notice, and made it plain that if ever Lemon's best deeds were to be emulated by one of his own race and name here was the man to accomplish the task.

Accomplish the task he did, too, and the winning of twenty-eight prizes, worth about \$5500, in the May; seventy-eight prizes valued at \$16,850 in three years in the Yarana, and fifteen prizes representing about \$4500 in the Valkyrie in 1891, are quite up to anything ever done by anyone.

Captain Sycamore was born in 1856, and is what may be called a Colne native, his parents being natives of Rowhedge, on the banks of the Colne. At an early age he took to the sea. He was skipper of the well known Heathen Chinese and the celebrated Babe, the crack 2½ ton boat of seasons 1890-91. The first season he took with her twenty-five prizes; second season, thirty-nine, of which thirty six were first prizes and three second.

In 1892 he took command of Admiral Montague Corsair, 40 rater, and that season won twenty-five prizes, thirteen firsts, including the Queen's Cup. The Admiral then built Vendetta, and with her Captain Sycamore took nineteen prizes, eleven firsts. Carina followed, and his prize list amounted to thirty-one prizes, including the Queen's Cup and twenty-four firsts. In one of the races at Cowes last season the German Emperor sailed with them in Carina and himself presented Captain Sycamore with a handsome diamond scarf pin.

A Marine Engine's Performance.

An interesting instance, showing the duration of the working life of a set of first-class marine engines and boilers, is to be noticed in the case of the White Star Liner Germanic. This steamer left Belfast in the year 1875, to take her station on the White Star Line between Liverpool and New York, and from that time until she was returned to her builders at the end of last year to receive new boilers, etc., she was regularly at work on the Atlantic, and made no less than 211 round voyages, 422 passages across the Atlantic, or a distance of more than one and one half million statute miles. The original engines, after nearly 20 years' work, have been taken out, as well as the boilers, and are now replaced by the latest type of triple expansion engines. The machinery, it may be taken for granted, is still fit for service in a meaner capacity; but judging from the foregoing we may conclude that 20 years hence the best machinery of the present day will be found old fashioned and unfit to compete with the improved machinery of the future.

Carry the News.

If the steamer Australia made her usual time on the up trip she arrived at San Francisco yesterday. The Coptic, with a large party of Raymond excursionists bound for Japan, was due to leave the same place Wednesday. The Coptic will be due here on the 19th and will bring the first news and comments from the Coast concerning the cholera in Honolulu.

A number of tourists that arrived here by the last Australia will join the through section on the Coptic.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED DULY appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late HENRY N. CASTLE, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same at his office in the room above, Hilo Hotel, within six months or there will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned at the above designated place.

Dated the 1st, September 5, 1895.

JAMES H. CASTLE,
Administrator Estate of H. N. Castle,
1895.

At Hawaiian Gazette Office,

Honolulu, August 24, 1895.

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PRAYER AND EPIDEMIC.

A writer in The Lutheran Quarterly—Elias D. Weigle, D. D.—discusses the question of the interference of Divine Providence with epidemic diseases. A year or two ago in Philadelphia a committee of citizens, including a number of clergymen, united in an effort to devise ways and means for the prevention of Asiatic cholera. For one thing it was suggested that prayer be made in the churches and by all Christian people that there might be a divine interposition touching this threatened calamity. One of the clergymen objected, on the ground that he could not pray to God to keep the cholera away from the city while the people themselves failed to do what they could in the way of preventing by cleansing their water supply, and changing the filthy condition of the streets. This event furnished a theme to Dr. Elias D. Weigle for an article in The Lutheran Quarterly. The objection advanced by Philadelphia clergymen, says Dr. Weigle, touched upon a deep and unchanging philosophy of prayer. He continues:

"It is useless, ay, presumptuous, to pray to God to avert that which our negligence and indifference invite. God gives us our daily bread in answer to prayer, but He does not place it in our mouths. It is right to pray for a prosperous journey, but, to take it, we must get on the train and stay on it till we reach our destination. If we should get in front of one of our rapidly moving trains disaster would overtake us, however earnest our prayers for deliverance."

Dr. Weigle proceeds from this to quote from numerous authorities to show how epidemic diseases originate, how they are propagated, and what means have been brought within our reach by scientific investigation and sanitary science to prevent their rise and spread. Neither on the basis of good common sense, he argues, nor sound religious doctrine, can it be maintained that the Almighty will protect us from the ravages of disease unless we make all possible use of the preventive agencies which He has brought to our hands. Epidemics can not be considered as strictly providential in their operations so long as we by our own neglect and wilful ignorance invite them. It would be very ungracious, almost blasphemous, to lay the blame in any sense on Providence for the death of any one who lived in such physical conditions as to invite the very diseases which grow and thrive in the midst of filth. We are reminded that in forming our conceptions of God's providence we must include such elements as permission, hindrance, direction and determination." We could not think, for example, of holding God responsible for the suicide so common in these days in all classes of society. To do so would, not only repellent to the Christian sense of right and justice, but would border on blasphemy. Epidemics may be said to be providential in the sense that God overrules them and brings good out of them.

In conclusion Dr. Weigle says: "If we have done everything in our power to prevent an epidemic, and it still comes, we can then throw ourselves upon the infinite resources of a benevolent Providence, in the consciousness that he will suffer no real harm to come to His own faithful children. All we can reasonably expect, when an epidemic has been self-imposed, is God's directive and overruling providence. But if we have used every possible means to avert such a calamity, we can claim, according to His own promises, His sustaining, preserving and co-operating providence therein."—Literary Digest.

ANOTHER BIG TELESCOPE.

It has been announced that a refracting telescope is to be built for the end-of-the-century World's Fair in Paris, having an aperture of forty-eight inches. The Yerkes telescope, soon to be set up at Lake Geneva, Wis., for the University of Chicago, will have an aperture of forty inches, and that of the Lick telescope (the largest refractor now in service in the world) is thirty-six. But it is proposed to have the tube of the French glass immovable in a horizontal position, and to throw into it images of the heavenly bodies by means of a siderostat or heliostat, a huge mirror, outside of the observatory and adjustable, so as to take a ray of light from a moving body and continually reflect it in precisely the same direction. The main story of this great project has been confirmed by Ambrose Swazey, of the firm of Warner & Swazey, of Cleveland, who make telescope mountings, but there are two reasons for doubting whether the undertaking will yield any better results than our American telescopes, if as good.

In the first place one mustn't judge a glass by its size alone. Much depends on the quality of the material and the fine workmanship on it after it is roughly shaped to its proper dimensions. Among small telescopes, for instance, one may find an instrument of three inch aperture that is worth more than another of four and a half. Although the latter would admit more than twice as much light, the former might have been corrected for color and roundness of image so as to allow the use of higher magnifying power in the eyepiece. Sharpness of definition, perfect figure, dimness of the diffraction rings seen around a star in all telescopes, and other optical qualities with which only experts are familiar, are requisite in a good instrument; and it is not every maker who takes the trouble or has the necessary skill to supply them. And this is particularly true in regard to large lenses. M. Mantois, successor to the firm of Feil & Sons, has agreed to furnish the rough discs of crown and flint glass. He did the same for the unfinished Yerkes instrument, and his predecessors provided the raw material for the Lick objective. It is probable that this important part of the work will be well done. But the shaping of the discs is the all essential matter. This is a task on which Alvan Clark's sons sometimes spend two or three years. The Henry Brothers, of Paris, who are telescope makers as well as astronomers of repute, have been invited to grind and finish the proposed lenses, and they probably will do so, although they have expressed reluctance to assume such a responsibility. Every great glass is an experiment, especially when it is of unprecedented size. And it would be rash to predict with confidence the

outcome of the highly interesting venture.

Furthermore, the intensity of any image obtained by a siderostat is not so great by about three-eighths as that of one formed by a refractor aimed directly at the star, nebula or other object under examination. What might be gained in aperture, then, will be practically lost in the reflection from the mirror to be employed in the new Paris instrument. The light-gathering power of two refracting telescopes, equal in all other respects, is as the square of their diameters. The Yerkes lens would take in only 70 per cent, and the Lick lens only a trifle more than 56 per cent of the light which the proposed Paris object glass would. But the light of the latter will be diminished at least 37 per cent; so that in exchange for the saving in weight and machinery to handle a big tube, such as they have on Mount Hamilton, there will be a tremendous loss of illumination and the added bother of keeping the silvered surface of the siderostat (which is to have a diameter of eighty inches) in good condition.

The new glass is to be built under the auspices of the French government, and if it proves a success, will be exhibited in the Government Building at the Exposition of 1900.

BY AUTHORITY

MR. DANIEL MCCORMISTON has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Molokai, Island of Molokai, vice H. R. Hitchcock, resigned.

The Board now consists of Daniel McCormiston, Geo. Trimble, J. H. Mahoe.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Sept. 2nd, 1895.
1687-3t

Mr. L. AHLBORN has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lahaina, Island of Maui, vice C. F. Horner, resigned.

The Board now consists of L. Ahlborn, D. Kahalelio, R. C. Searle.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Sept. 2nd, 1895.
1687-3t

Mr. LEAVES HONOLULU

Friday, September 6/Friday, November 9
Tuesday, " 17 Tuesday, " 10
Friday, " 27 Friday, " 26
Tuesday, October 8 Tuesday, - Dec. 10
Friday, " 18 Friday, December 20
Tuesday, " 25 Friday, " 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 1 o'clock p.m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mah